

SPEECHES

BY HIS HIGHNESS

SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR

BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

1921-1927

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1921-27



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SPEECHES

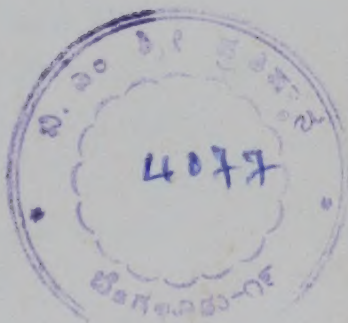
BY

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

1921-1927



MYSORE

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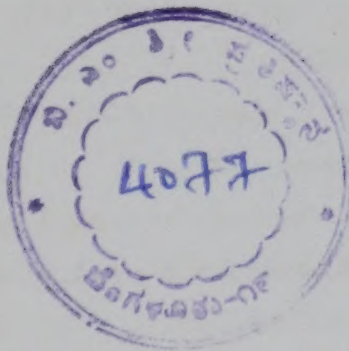
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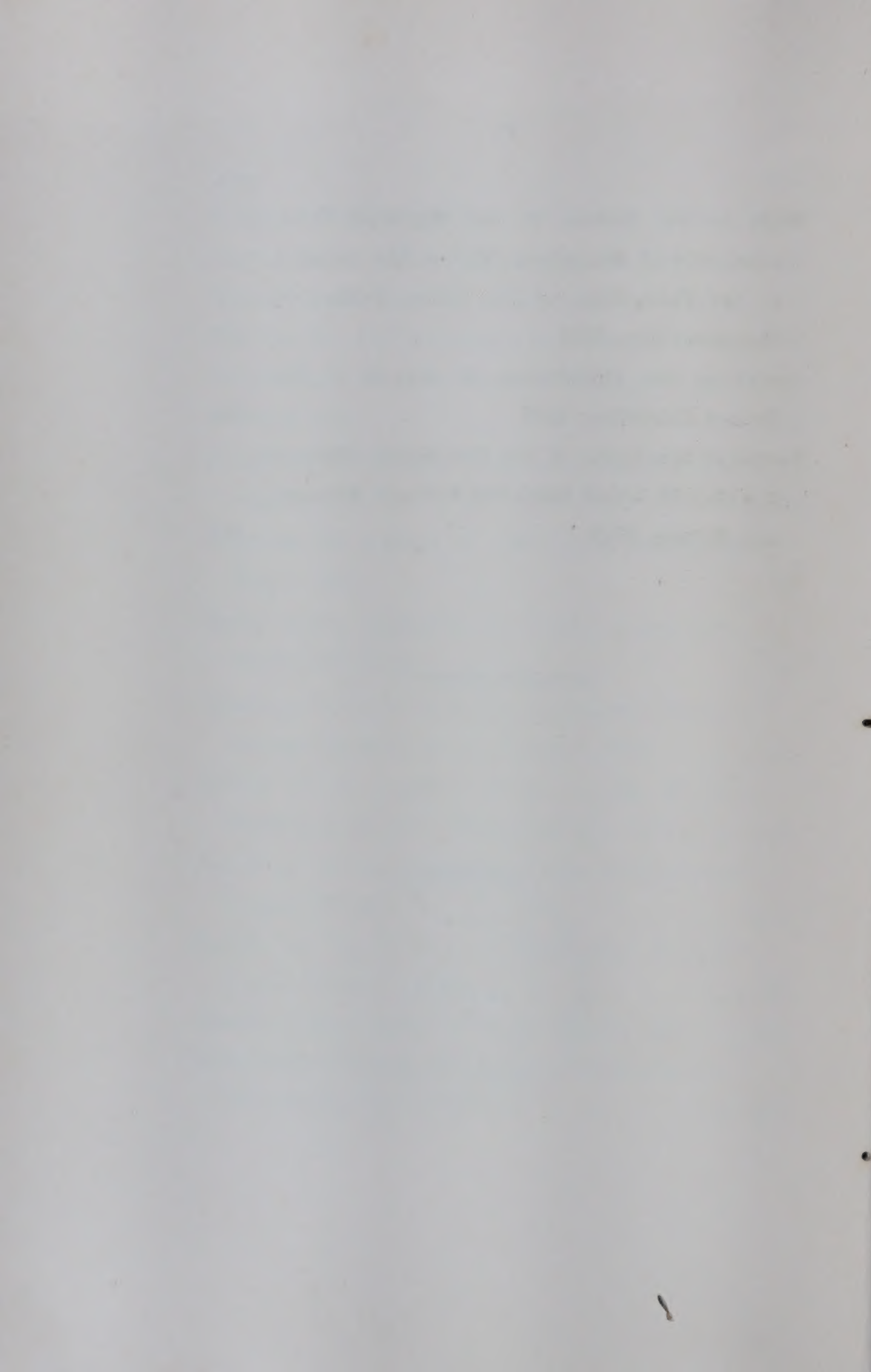
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Speeches

BY HIS HIGHNESS

SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE PRINCESS KRISHNAJAMMANI SANATORIUM.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of 18th Nov.
sincere gratification to my mother and myself, 1921
as it is, I am sure, to Colonel Desaraj Urs
and my nephew, that this Institution, which
we owe in a large measure to their generosity,
is to be opened to-day. Our cordial acknow-
ledgments are due to them for so beneficent
a gift.

Of all diseases with which the health
authorities are called upon to deal, none is per-
haps more difficult and unsatisfactory than
tuberculosis. The exceptionally heavy toll taken
by this insidious disease among the adult and

*Speech at the Opening of the Princess Krishnajammanni
Sanatorium.*

18th Nov. working members of the community makes the
1921 problem before us one of gravity and urgency,
requiring organised and sustained effort on
the part of both the people and the authorities—
health and civic—in preventing its spread
and minimising its ravages. The value of
educational measures in combating phthisis
cannot be exaggerated. No measures, however
useful and beneficent in their scope, can be of
any avail so long as those for whom they are
mainly intended remain apathetic and indiffer-
ent; and if any headway is to be made against
the disease, it is necessary that every endeav-
our should be used in the direction of the
diffusion of knowledge regarding health matters
generally and tuberculosis in particular, not
only in schools and colleges, but amongst the
ignorant, so that they may realise how infec-
tious the disease is, and how necessary it is to

*Speech at the Opening of the Princess Krishnajammanni
Sanatorium.*

effect an improvement in domestic hygiene. 18th Nov.
The one great need is knowledge, and the more 1921
people learn to appreciate the value of light
and air, the greater will be the chance of
success.

It is, I believe, generally recognised by
the medical profession that properly equipped
sanatoria go a long way towards staying the
ravages of tuberculosis. Advanced cases may
not be susceptible to treatment, but it is pos-
sible to prevent the alarming spread of the
disease by separation of the affected persons
from those who are still unattacked, and it is
here that the chief value of the Sanatorium
lies. It is an institution which aims at serv-
ing the interests both of the individual and of
the community. I trust that it may be possible
to start before long one or two tuberculosis
dispensaries in the city. They will ensure

*Speech at the Opening of the Princess Krishnajammanni
Sanatorium.*

18th Nov. timely aid and treatment and will form valu-
1921 able auxiliaries to the Sanatorium, and will
also prove most useful from an educational
standpoint.

Ladies and Gentlemen, many of you present here are aware of the bitter experience that we have ourselves gone through. Not only my beloved sister, in whose memory the Institution has been founded, but her three daughters fell victims to the dire disease. You can, therefore, understand with how full a heart my mother and I pray that this Hospital may afford relief to the poor and afflicted, and that Divine Providence may help us to realise the hopes with which we are starting it to-day.

I have much pleasure now in declaring Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium open.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAY-
ING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE
SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty, Ladies and Gentle- 1st Dec.
men,—I have listened with much interest to 1921
the address which Mr. Puttanna Chetty has
just read, for the industrial development of
Mysore is a matter of the deepest interest to
me. I am specially gratified to learn that the
mill, of which I am now laying the foundation
stone, owes its inception to purely local enter-
prise, and that the company's capital has been
so largely subscribed by the Mysore public.

I can make no definite reply to the
representation made in your address in regard
to the excise duty on woven goods, but it will
be carefully considered by my Government.

I am glad to know that rapid progress is
being made with the mill buildings, and in

*Speech on the occasion of the Laying the Foundation
Stone of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.*

1st Dec.
1921

this connection may I impress on the Directors the necessity for housing their labourers properly so as to ensure their comfort in every possible way, and to avoid over-crowding and insanitary surroundings ?

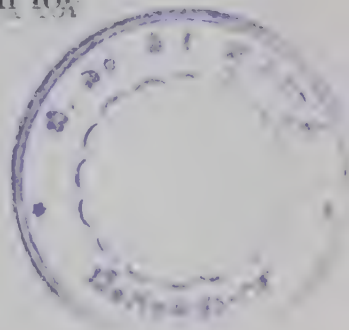
This is the first cotton mill to be erected near the city of Mysore, and I trust that it may be the fore-runner of many other similar enterprises. I feel sure that the company will be managed on safe and sound lines, and that it has a successful future before it.



SPEECH AS CHANCELLOR OF THE BENARES
HINDU UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION
OF THE CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentle- 13th Dec
men,—It is my proud privilege, as Chancellor 1921
of the Benares Hindu University, to preside at
this important function, when the University
is honouring itself by conferring its highest
degree on the illustrious Heir to the British
Throne, and to extend on behalf of the Uni-
versity, which represents in a special degree
the whole of Hindu India, a loyal and enthu-
siastic welcome to His Royal Highness.

It is a time-honoured custom, as well as
a valued privilege, for a University to honour
by the conferment of degrees royal personages
and men of eminent learning or distinction in
public life. But this special Convocation for



*Speech at the Benares Hindu University when conferring
a Degree on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

13th Dec.
1921

conferring the Doctor's degree of the University on His Royal Highness has even a deeper meaning, for it is a token of love and homage offered to the Representative of her Sovereign, and to her future Emperor, by a Hindu University in the holy city of the Hindus. Benares was a seat of learning when the ancient Kingdom of Taxila was young, and now twenty-five centuries later, a University in the same city, is striving to establish that intellectual bond between the East and West which Taxila initiated, and on which depend to-day the hopes of the future of the Indian race. From early Buddhist times onwards, Benares has received the visits of Princes and members of Royal Houses, who came as students and departed as Doctors, but the present visit of a Prince, in whom is centred the devotion of the many peoples and nations

*Speech at the Benares Hindu University when conferring
a Degree on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

of the greatest empire in History, is the most memorable of all in the annals of this venerable city. 13th Dec.
1921

It is but fitting that this University, as the repository of Hindu tradition in the religious capital of the Hindus, should accord its loyal welcome and its tribute of affection to the Prince who comes as the representative of his august father, and whose visit at this critical juncture in the evolution of India's national life is a touching token of our beloved King-Emperor's genuine love for his Indian people, of his solicitude for their well-being, and of his deep sympathy with their constitutional advance and progress, a proof of that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, and is the golden link which binds man to man and nation to nation.

And here I recall with pride and admira-

*Speech at the Benares Hindu University when conferring
a Degree on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

13th Dec.
1921

tion what is written large in the annals of Your Royal Highness's tour through different continents and among peoples of various races, that gift of true sympathy and comradeship, which has enabled Your Royal Highness, with perfect ease and naturalness, to be a Canadian to Canadians, and an Australian to Australians—fit representative of a world-Empire which is in truth a League of many Dominions and Nations. It is for this reason that Your Royal Highness's tours have evoked a universal welcome, like that which we offer to the Sun and Winds, a welcome springing from the human heart which never fails to be touched by those manly and generous qualities which are so conspicuous in Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has not only consented to receive an honorary degree from

*Speech at the Benares Hindu University when conferring
a Degree on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

this University, but has graciously undertaken 13th Dec.
to open the University buildings. I need not 1921
go into the history of the inauguration of the
Benares Hindu University, but I would like
to emphasize that the object with which it
was founded was to preserve and popularise
the best thought and culture of the Hindus,
and all that was good and great in the ancient
civilization of India, as well as to diffuse the
highest teachings of the progressive West, in
art and science, among the youth of this
country ; in other words, to combine the best
of the West with the best of the East. And we
regard it as a happy augury for the fulfilment
of this object, that Your Royal Highness
should come as a noble representative of the
West to co-operate with them in starting the
University in its new home and becoming one
of its honoured alumni. Your Royal High-

*Speech at the Benares Hindu University when conferring
a Degree on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.*

13th Dec.
1921

ness is familiar with the renowned Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and with other great modern Universities of Europe and America. Although our infant University can bear no comparison with these, its elder sisters, in its endowments, equipment and record of achievements, nevertheless, for the very reason that it is young and immature, it yields to none of them in its passionate desire to provide itself with the means of promoting the highest learning and research, and as the child is father to the man, even so we hope that the Benares Hindu University will, under Divine Providence, develop in time into an institution worthy of the educational history and traditions of this ancient land.

I now request Your Royal Highness to declare these buildings open.

SPEECH AS CHANCELLOR OF THE BENARES
HINDU UNIVERSITY AT THE CONVOCATION
OF 1921.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Graduates, Ladies 14th Dec.
and Gentlemen,—Before calling upon the Vice- 1921
Chancellor to deliver the Annual Address to
this Convocation, I desire to express the great
pleasure it gives me to re-visit this University
after a period of three years. I notice with
deep satisfaction the remarkable expansion
which the University has undergone in every
direction, in teaching staff and organisation,
in college buildings and hostels, indeed in all
the moral and material resources of a great
modern University. The historic ceremony
which you witnessed yesterday marks, as it
were, the admission of the University of
Benares to the franchise of the Commonwealth
of Learning, and the recognition of her claims
to be the spokesman of a whole people's

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

14th Dec.
1921

cultural tradition. Her new responsibility demands that the University should make a searching examination of her programme, her resources to work out that programme, and her present situation in the Indian academic world. Such an enquiry may immensely strengthen the position of the University. It may bring increased financial support from the public, by reviving zeal and confidence, and rousing the imagination of the country at a time of great distraction, doubt and difficulty.

The situation to-day may be described as follows: the movement for residential teaching Universities has entered on a new phase in this country. The day of the smaller University is come, and some of the larger centralised Universities may even break up into more local institutions for the purposes of what may be termed an intensive culture. In the United

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

Provinces, for example, there will be four or 14th Dec.
even more Universities, besides one or two 1921
technological institutes, which will carry on
chemical and industrial research of an
advanced character.

This University is a novel experiment in
educational reconstruction. It seeks to con-
serve the vital and essential elements of
Hindu learning and civilization, to adapt them
to modern conditions and to make such endur-
ing contributions to the solution of the world's
problems and difficulties as India is fitted to
make by her long experience and history.

It is relevant to ask how the Hindu
University is equipping herself for her special
mission. A clear vision of the genius of India,
of the soul of the people, must be her inspira-
tion. Has the University gathered, at this
historic centre, a band of teachers, preceptors,

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

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1921

acharyas, and provided herself with the most up-to-date machinery in order to turn out nothing higher than standardised B.A.'s and M.A.'s of the approved pattern? The answer is surely "No." True, there is the Oriental Department, and even a College of Theology, but what we must ask ourselves is how far our regular curricula and schemes of examination and the ideals of personal and social relationships, which the students of this University imbibe from the atmosphere of its halls and hostels, will foster and enliven all that is really inspiring in the Indian outlook upon life. Nor must a Hindu University, in its Oriental Department, forget at the present day to welcome into the bosom of the Indian family the Buddhist Pali and the Jaina Prakrit literature. Benares must also endeavour to build up Indian schools of Tibetan, Chinese

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

and Central Asian languages, which may 14th Dec-
serve to recover the vanished treasures of 1921
ancient and mediæval India. This is a pious
duty which Benares cannot neglect.

Equally insistent is another factor, that
struggle for existence, that challenge of the
modern world which a Hindu University must
face, and face with sincerity and courage.
The University has begun, and begun wisely,
with Faculties in Mechanical and Electrical
Engineering, for, after all, industrial power,
by which I mean not only machinery but also
cheap hand power, is essential to the rebuilding
of a sane and healthy life for the Indian people
to-day. But we must not forget the masses
in our Indian villages living by agriculture ;
the tillage of the soil, no less than the cultiva-
tion of mental and moral resources, must be
given a prominent place in the organisation of

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

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a Hindu University reflecting the form and impress of Indian life and surroundings. The Agricultural Department will not, therefore, come a day too soon.

A Hindu University must prove itself equal to one more crucial test. The foundations of the old order, like the very foundations of the deep, are being broken up to-day, all over the world. Revolutionary doctrines, economic, social, political, educational, are being spread everywhere under a hundred different guises and names, and under a hundred banners. Everywhere there is spreading an under-current of revolt against order, progress and reform. The old hope and faith, the old wisdom and charity, are being forsaken and forsworn. This is the great agony to-day, the agony of the world. It is for Hindu Culture to try and root out the seeds of disorder. It

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

was here at Benares that the Buddha preached his first sermon and set in motion the wheel of the Perfect Law. Here Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Kabir, brought deliverance to mankind in new and untried ways. India, the land which has preached and practised *Ahimsa*, the land which has through the ages meditated on *Maitri* and uttered the great benediction *Shanti*, has India no message to the world? May we not look to the graduates of this University to go out into the world of humanity to support the forces of law and order, and to endeavour by precept and example to raise the standard of morality and good citizenship?

14th Dec.
1921

Such are some of the problems which confront a Hindu University at Benares, and they cannot be solved without careful thought and deliberation. But if our University is to

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at the Convocation of 1921.*

14th Dec.
1921

achieve anything in this direction, it is imperative that her finances should be placed on a sound basis. Without this, nothing great or durable can be done or even attempted. If the University is setting out on a great campaign, she must have not only money, the indispensable sinews of war, she must also husband her resources and beware of speculative schemes and barren or illusory projects.

Our urgent need of more funds has been and is being pressed forward in a campaign that knows no flagging and no reverse or retreat, thanks to the flaming zeal and persuasive eloquence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has indeed been the life and soul of this University ever since its inception, and has rendered invaluable service as its Vice-Chancellor. Equally important with the quest of money are the upholding of a pure ideal of the

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

Sanathana Dharma, the core and essence of Hindu Culture, and the wide dissemination of right ideas as to the meaning and substance of that Dharma. Indeed, there can be no true Hindu University without such a movement of illumination, purification and revival. In this cause none has rendered more signal service to this University, and to the promotion of constructive national education which it represents than Mrs. Annie Besant, the Founder of the Central Hindu College, and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, one of our most munificent benefactors, and it is only right that this University should express its grateful appreciation of their great services by conferring on them its highest degree, *honoris causa*.

Our Hindu University cannot survive unless she contributes to the reconstruction of

*Speech as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University
at the Convocation of 1921.*

14th Dec. 1921 life and social order in the India of to-day. She must quicken what is inert, illumine what is dark, rejuvenate what is old and withered. And even as the Eternal City, in which she has her home, is to the pious Hindu the meeting place of the earth and heaven, so must the University of Benares stand as the bridge between past and present, between old and new, and, with the holy river at her side, link the India of the Vedic times with the India of the morrow that is to be.

SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON THE
OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO
MYSORE.

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentle- 19th Jan.
men,—I feel that it is no easy task to give 1922
adequate expression to my sentiments on
such an historic occasion as the visit of the
Heir to the British Throne to my State.
This is not the first occasion that Mysore has
had the privilege of entertaining a Prince of
the Royal House, and it is one of my proudest
memories that our beloved King-Emperor,
when he was Prince of Wales, and his gracious
Consort, honoured me by accepting my hos-
pitality in Mysore sixteen years ago. It is a
matter of heartfelt rejoicing both to me and to
my people that history should repeat itself
in the presence of our Royal Guest of this
evening.

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

19th Jan.
1922

Mysore, its Ruler and its people are united to the British Throne by ties of deep gratitude. We can never forget the magnanimity which we have received in the past, and I feel sure that nowhere in the British Empire will His Royal Highness receive a more loyal and enthusiastic welcome than that with which the whole of Mysore is ringing to-day. I pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

No one who has followed the events of the Great War can help realising that, while it has resulted in the overthrow of three great monarchies in Europe, its effect on the British Empire has been to strengthen the bonds between the king and people, and to leave the British Throne more deeply seated in the

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

affections of every class of His Imperial 19th Jan.
Majesty's subjects; and the reason for this is 1922
not far to seek, for it lies, not only in the
constitutional nature of the British Monarchy,
but in the great personal qualities and wise
statesmanship of successive sovereigns, by
whom the British Empire has been ruled for
nearly a century past. It was by seeking the
welfare of their people that Victoria the Good
and Edward the Peace-maker won their un-
dying fame in history, while their successor,
our present King-Emperor, has set to all his
subjects, throughout these past terrible years of
war and crisis, the highest example of public
spirit, courage, and devotion to duty, and has
proved himself to be indeed the people's King.

Nor can we forget the true woman's part
that the Queen-Empress has played, and the
immense service which Her Majesty has

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

19th Jan.
1922

rendered to the Empire, by her keen sense of duty, her active sympathy with the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and her interest in the welfare of the people.

And this brings me to the principal point on which I wish to dwell to-night. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has already proved that he has inherited in full measure the noble qualities of his distinguished parents and ancestors. His call to duty came when he was barely of age, but he responded to it unhesitatingly and played a brave soldier's part throughout the War, displaying a spirit, character and personality, which have won the admiration and affection of every soldier and sailor in the British Empire.

Nor would His Royal Highness allow himself to rest when his active service at the front was brought to an end by the declaration

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

of Peace, for we all know how he has devoted 19th Jan.
his time and energies to an arduous tour 1922
round the British Empire with the object of
cementing the bonds between Great Britain
and her Dominions and Dependencies and
impressing by his simple dignity, his innate
kindliness and his manly frankness, the per-
sonality of the British Throne on the many
races who are proud to yield allegiance to
Great Britain's world-wide empire. Truly
may His Royal Highness be described as Eng-
land's princely ambassador who wins the
hearts of the Empire's subjects wherever he
goes.

It is a happy augury for the future of the
Indian Empire that His Royal Highness's
visit should come so soon after the introduc-
tion of the great scheme of Indian Reform
which means so much to the Indian people,

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

19th Jan.
1922

and which owes its inception to two sympathetic and farseeing statesmen, our late Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Let us all pray that the blessing of God may rest on His Royal Highness's mission of peace and good-will, and that his presence in our midst may help to allay all causes of discontent—all strife, bitterness and dissension, and may strengthen that faith in the justice of British rule which has never failed us in the past.

India is indeed fortunate in having as her present Viceroy a statesman whose brilliant record in more than one field of public life justifies the universal belief that he will prove a firm, wise and sympathetic administrator of our vast Indian Empire.

Your Royal Highness, I earnestly hope

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.*

that you will be able to look back on your 19th Jan.
visit to India, not only as the successful 1922
achievement of an important duty to the
British Empire, but as a time of sport and
recreation spent among a loyal and devoted
people.

I ask you now, Ladies and Gentlemen, to
respond to the toast "Long life, health and
prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales, our Empire's hope and the brightest
jewel in the British Crown."

SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE
OF THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

10th Mar.
1922

Mr. Barton, Ladies and Gentlemen,—
Dr. Hay's address, which I have followed with the deepest interest, really leaves me very little to say about the life work of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. India has produced many men, who have distinguished themselves in the industrial world, and have by their force of character and business capacity amassed large fortunes and attained distinction in public life, but the late Mr. Tata achieved something more than this, for it may be truly said of him that he left behind him foot-prints in the sands of time in the shape of this Institute, which was his gift to posterity, and which will preserve his memory as a national benefactor long after his contemporaries are forgotten.

*Speech at the Unveiling of the Statue of
the Late Mr. J. N. Tata.*

I may refer here to another of his benefi- 10th Mar.
cent and patriotic schemes, namely, the insti- 1922
tution of an endowment fund for the purpose
of lending money to graduates, who were too
poor to go to Europe in order to follow up their
studies and qualify themselves for successful
careers in public life. This scheme was started
in 1892; it proved eminently successful, and
affords striking evidence of Mr. Tata's desire to
see the intellect of India developed on lines of
self-help and self-reliance.

Turning to his business career, besides
being a prominent and successful mill-owner,
he was the originator of two industrial projects
of a colossal nature. The first was an iron
and steel industry at Jamshedpur, which has
converted a jungle into a large manufacturing
town, and is now working as a large and
flourishing company. His second project was to

*Speech at the Unveiling of the Statue of
the Late Mr. J. N. Tata.*

10th Mar. 1922 harness the monsoon waters flowing down from the Western Ghats in order to provide hydro-electric power for industrial purposes, and the hydro-electric power companies in the Bombay Presidency all owe their origin to his foresight and resource. The crown of his life's work was the foundation of this Research Institute for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. It is indeed, fitting that the authorities of the Institute should perpetuate the memory of such a man by erecting the statue which I am unveiling to-day. And here I may appropriately refer to the loyalty with which Mr. Tata's sons have carried out the wishes of their father, and to the important part which they have played in the foundation and organization of this Institute. Sir Dorab Tata's presence here to-day reminds us of the gratitude which every patriotic Indian owes to the

*Speech at the Unveiling of the Statue of
the Late Mr. J. N. Tata.*

family of Tata, a name which has become a 10th Mar.
synonym for industrial enterprise throughout 1922
the commercial world.

The concluding part of Dr. Hay's address refers to the special committee which has been appointed to enquire into the working of the Institute, and its possible future development. I echo the hope expressed by the Council that this Institute will be enabled to play an increasingly important part in the intellectual life and industrial development of India, and that the auspicious ceremony which I am performing to-day, may mark the dawn of a new era for the Institute, and induce still greater efforts towards making it worthy of its far-sighted and generous founder.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MOSQUE
AT THE BODY GUARD LINES, MYSORE.

[NOTE.—What follows is a translation of the original which was delivered in Urdu.]

14th April
1922

It has been a source of sincere gratification to me to build this mosque for the use chiefly of the Musalmans living in the Body Guard Lines. It is one of the striking features of Islam that it lays special emphasis on the inestimable value of prayer. Prayer is the chief pillar in the structure of religion. It is a potent means of the moral elevation of man. It will give me great pleasure if the Musalman community make full use of the mosque and if they constantly resort to it for prayer and meditation. This mosque is situated on one side of the lines. The Hindu temple is on the other side. Each ministers to the spiritual needs of its followers. Each is symbolic of that unity in diversity, which will, I hope, become

*Speech at the Opening of the Mosque at the
Body Guard Lines, Mysore.*

in an increasing measure a pleasing character- 14th April
istic of the motherland with all its diverse 1922
castes and creeds. To a devout Hindu each
represents one of the paths leading to the same
goal. If by providing a part of the Musalman
community with a mosque and by coming and
taking part in the giving of the same, a Hindu
like myself encourages them to become truer
Muslims, practising the high principles and
following the noble traditions of their religion,
I feel happy and amply rewarded. The Al-
mighty God can confer no greater blessing on
a ruler than the happiness and well-being of
his people, be they Hindus, Mahamadans, or
Christians, in whose welfare, spiritual as well as
material, he is deeply interested. I have much
pleasure in declaring the mosque open. I invite
you to go in and recite your prayers, bearing
always in mind this line of the Koran—"Keep



*Speech at the Opening of the Mosque at the
Body Guard Lines, Mysore.*

14th April 1922 up prayers, surely prayers keep one away from evil and certainly the remembrance of the Alla as the greatest Almighty being, keeps us free from sin and ensures our salvation." I look upon you all, whether Hindus, Mahamadans, or others, as equally dear to me. I hope that you will bear in mind the fact that you are Mysoreans first and all the rest next, owing a duty to the State, and that you will always work together for the common benefit and for the prosperity and advancement of the State in all possible directions.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE.

Scouts,—The presentation of this flag 2nd Oct.
1922
gives me a welcome opportunity of seeing the Mysore Boy Scouts, and of addressing a few words to them and to their leaders.

In the first place, however, I would congratulate the combined troop, the Prahallada Troop of Bangalore, on the distinguished merit by which they have secured this award. To take first place among the Boy Scouts of Mysore is no easy task. I know that in Bangalore, in Mysore City, and also in some of the outlying stations there are other troops whose consistently fine work makes them formidable rivals. It is the more glorious to have been first among so many that are first rate. It is a proof of admirable leadership, and a proof, not merely of the boys'

*Speech on the occasion of the Presentation of a Flag to
the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

2nd Oct.
1922

physique and intelligence, but also of their character.

The rapid growth of the Scout Movement in the Mysore State has been one of the healthiest and most encouraging events of the time. The movement has shown already of what excellent stuff Mysore boys are made. They have shown steadiness as well as eagerness, and their scouting has brought out the best that was in them. But many boys who would make excellent Scouts have not yet enrolled. Every school boy should be a Scout if he wants to make the most of himself, and no doubt all Scouts realise that it is a very important part of their duty to bring in others—not only the active popular boys, but also those who are shy and retiring, and perhaps rather weak physically, for these are the very boys who are most in need of the

*Speech on the occasion of the Presentation of a Flag to
the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

friendliness and the strenuous training that are to be found in the troop. 2nd Oct
1922

Deep gratitude is due to all those who have instructed and led the Scouts during these early stages of the movement, to the past and present Scout Commissioners, and to all those who have worked under them. No praise is too high for the Scoutmasters, usually hard-working men with but little leisure, which they have cheerfully devoted, first to their own training and then to the training of the boys in the troops which they have formed.

I do not wish to give you any advice, for you do not need it. All the best advice in the world is contained in the Scout Law, which, no doubt, you all know by heart. It is very simple, yet as you grow older, you will ever find new and deeper meaning in it. In fact, life itself is the best interpreter of the Scout

*Speech on the occasion of the Presentation of a Flag to
the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

2nd Oct.
1922

Law, and it is through trying hard to obey it in all we do that we find out how much it means and how much happiness it brings. Two general points in that law seem specially noteworthy. The first is that it is nearly all about *doing*, and contains hardly anything about *talking*. This shows what an admirable law it is. A Scout is a person who does things instead of talking about them. He has to make a promise when he becomes a Scout; after that he never makes any more promises, but spends all his energy in active service. We must not, of course, disparage speech, and there are many whose wise speech is true service, but in the case of the average man it is no bad plan to speak as little as possible and act as much as possible. It is the Scout's duty to speak words of helpfulness and good cheer, but nearly all the stress of his law falls upon strenuous *action*.

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the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

The second point (which is connected with the first) is that the Scout Law does not trouble much about telling you what *not* to do, but keeps telling you, instead, what to do. An English Scout Commissioner was writing in the spirit of this law when he said to the Scoutmasters—“Let the root idea of your discipline be positive rather than negative, in other words, to influence the boys to do right rather than to prohibit them from wrongdoing.” A boy, or a man for that matter, who is taught and stimulated to do good, will instinctively avoid what is bad. The Scout who devotes himself to helping other people, as the Scout Law demands, will not do evil either to himself or to others. And the Scout Doctrine is that even an innocent life is not a good life if it fails to do positive service to a neighbour, and to the State.

2nd Oct.
1922

*Speech on the occasion of the Presentation of a Flag to
the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

2nd Oct.
1922

I suppose that no Scout in this assembly will be satisfied until he has passed the first class tests, and also secured the ambulance badge. These certificates mean that a boy is a fine all-round citizen, a really useful person. But it is rather interesting to find that when a Scout has gone so far as this, he has really just begun his studies. The Boy Scout Movement has adopted the much-maligned examination system, though in this case at least there seems no cause to grumble. No doubt you have all looked through the list of tests which it is open to a Boy Scout to pass. They are all practical. I find that Scouts may obtain badges for passing tests in nearly every handicraft, and as to the friend to animals badge, I think this might well come first in the studies of our young enthusiasts. Every one of these studies means knowledge and a

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to the Boy Scouts of Mysore.*

new sense of worth and power. The Scout 2nd Oct.
Movement is, of course, still in its infancy in 1922
the State ; it may be some time before this test
idea is adopted in its completeness, but mean-
while the official volume on "Boy Scouts'
Tests," which gives all the necessary instruc-
tions for each of them, ought to be in the
hands of all senior Scouts.

It only remains for me to wish you all
continued success in your laudable desire to
improve yourselves and to further the well-
being of your fellow-citizens.

SPEECH IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS GIVEN
BY SRI SANATANA DHARMA PRATAP SABHA
OF SRINAGAR.

3rd Sept.
1923

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—It is to me a very great pleasure to have had the opportunity of participating in the celebration this year of Janma Ashtami under the auspices of Sri Sanatana Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar and if anything were wanting to enhance the pleasure which I feel, it would be found in the cordial welcome which you have extended to me and the charming and handsome words of the address for which I beg to thank you very much.

On this auspicious day, our thoughts naturally turn to the holy nativity and life of Sri Krishna and our minds piously dwell on the meditations of His divine virtue. We may not attain to the same level of perfection as He, it would indeed be presumptuous on

*Speech in reply to the Address given by Sri Sanatana
Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar.*

our part even to dream of achieving it, but we may at least strive to follow His footsteps, to understand the words of wisdom contained in the songs of that Celestial Bard, to emulate His example and to gain that personal holiness without which no man can come up to true knowledge of God. 3rd Sept. 1923

The sacred Hindu religion is the priceless heritage that has been handed down to us by our forefathers and it is, believe me, God's best gift to us. Sabhas like yours, are the custodians of this divine heritage and it is the duty of each and every one of us to jealously guard against its being corrupted or perverted and to actively participate in the diffusion of the knowledge it contains. I can very well understand the desire which prevails in the minds of the members of the Sabha to maintain and foster the unity of all sections of

*Speech in reply to the Address given by Sri Sanatana
Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar.*

3rd Sept.
1923

the Hindu community, to impart to them a true knowledge of the Vedas and to solve on philanthropic lines difficult and perplexing social questions affecting our daily life in accordance with the principles laid down in our Dharma Shastras. I cannot imagine more laudable objects for any association to set before itself. There is nothing that evokes my interest and enlists my sympathy more than the useful and beneficent work in which the Sabha is engaged and has been engaging itself for the last thirty years. May I urge you, Hindu Gentlemen of culture, to consider whether here in this Sabha there is not a field in which each of you may devote some of your time in order that you may diagnose the existing ills and drawbacks of some sections of the community, sympathising with their needs and aspirations, advance the interests

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Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar.*

of the Hindu community socially, morally, 3rd Sept.
and spiritually, enhance its dignity, promote 1923
the cause of religion, and thus share in
the splendid work of uplifting and ennobling
your fellowmen, and last though not the
least, use every means to educate the boys
and girls, the rising generation of the land, into
the fulness of Hindu life on which their future
happiness and well-being so largely depend.

I am very grateful to you for present-
ing me with a manuscript copy of Sri
Bhagavat Geeta. A more precious souvenir I
cannot carry away with me. I consider it
precious because it is the Holy Writ which
contains the highest ideals of Hindu Philo-
sophy and wisdom leading us to higher planes
of thought and action in life. It will always
remind me of the part I took in the religious
function of this evening.

*Speech in reply to the Address given by Sri Sanatana
Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar.*

3rd Sept.
1923

I learn that a spacious hall is under construction and that when it is finished it will be a beautiful adjunct to this building. The omission to refer to it in your address, I take it to mean, that out of modesty and generous impulse you refrained from asking me to allow you to include my name in the list of subscribers to the fund. I hope you will accept a small contribution from me in token of my admiration for your unremitting toils for the benefit of Hindu Society. In this connection may I make a suggestion to which I feel sure you will readily and whole-heartedly respond? When the hall is completed, and I trust it will be in the not distant future, nothing would be more appropriate and graceful than to name it Pratapsingh Hall after your illustrious patron and my valued and revered friend His Highness the Maharaja Lt.-Genl.

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Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar.*

Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur with whose princely support this Sabha has flourished and under whose continued guidance it is destined to accomplish greater things in future. The fame of Your Royal Patron being a devout Hindu is a household word throughout the length and breadth of India. 3rd Sept.
1923

I wish the Sabha every possible success and pray that the divine blessings of Bhagavan Sri Krishna may abundantly rest on it.

SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON THE
OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EX-
CELLENCIES LORD AND LADY READING
TO MYSORE.

29th Nov.
1923

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that Your Excellencies have been able to find time to visit my State, and I esteem it a high privilege to extend to you, on behalf of my people and myself, a most warm and cordial welcome. We welcome Your Excellency, not only as the chief representative in India of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but also personally, as an eminent jurist, diplomatist and statesman, with a record of high achievements in the public life of Great Britain.

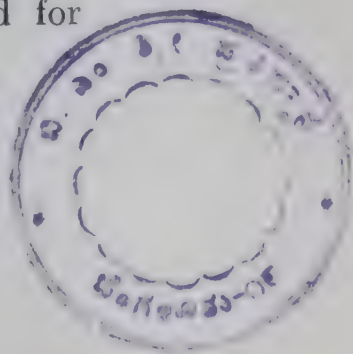
I indulge in no language of exaggeration, or of mere compliment, when I say that India is fortunate in having at the helm of affairs, at the present juncture, a wise and experienced

*Speech at the Banquet given on the occasion of the Visit of
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading to Mysore.*

statesman like Your Excellency. The Vice-royalty of India is no bed of roses. A difficult position at all times, it is rendered doubly difficult by the world-problems that have followed the War, and by the new facts and new conditions which have come into existence in this country. It is the cherished hope of all men of good will, and of all well-wishers of the Empire, that Your Excellency may enjoy a continuance of health and strength to enable you to render further great services to that Empire, and to ensure to the many millions placed under your charge the blessings of peace and contentment.

There is one thing lacking to-night and that is the genial presence of Her Excellency Lady Reading. It is superfluous for me to say how much we miss her on this occasion. Her Excellency will ever be remembered for

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1923



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1923

her unremitting labours on behalf of the women and children of India, and for her beneficent activities in the furtherance of schemes for social welfare generally. The tangible results which have followed those earnest efforts must be as gratifying to Her Excellency as they are beneficial to the country.

There are one or two matters of local interest to which, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to make a brief reference. At the time of the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor, four years ago, I referred to certain difficulties and hardships such as bad seasons, insufficient food supply, and financial losses due to high exchange, which harassed my State at that time, immediately after the War. The financial strain which had then begun to be felt was

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intensified by the trade slump which followed, 29th Nov.
and for two or three years we shared with 1923
most of the Provinces of British India the
disadvantages of an unbalanced budget. Happily, by the careful husbanding of our resources, and severe measures of economy, helped by better harvests and a favourable exchange situation, my Government has been able to issue a budget this year in which equilibrium is maintained between receipts and expenditure. We hope that the improvement will continue, and we also look forward to Your Excellency's sympathy and support in certain financial proposals which are awaiting the decision of the Government of India.

There is another subject which, I think, deserves mention on this happy occasion. I allude to the constitutional changes recently authorised by me in the State. My people

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have been associated with the policies and activities of my Government through the Representative Assembly for over forty years, and in addition through the Legislative Council for over fifteen. Indeed, I may go so far as to claim for the Mysore Representative Assembly that it is the oldest body in India designed to bring a large number of the people's representatives into close and direct association with the personnel and measures of the administration. The recent changes, which constitute a substantial measure of constitutional reform, will make my Government increasingly responsive to popular wishes and aspirations, and will result, I have no doubt, in improved efficiency of administration and increased contentment and prosperity among my people.

I will not detain Your Excellency any

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longer. I only wish to repeat that I greatly 29th Nov.
appreciate Your Excellencies' visit, and I 1923
earnestly hope that you may be able to obtain
some rest and relaxation during your short
stay amongst us, and that you may carry
away with you pleasant recollections of your
visit to my State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my
privilege to propose a toast which claims and
will, I know, receive an enthusiastic response
from you all. I ask you to drink to the health
and happiness of my illustrious and honoured
guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady
Reading.

MESSAGE TO THE INDIAN SCIENCE
CONGRESS.

14th Jan.
1924

Gentlemen,—When the Indian Science Congress last met in Bangalore in January 1917, I had the pleasure of opening that session. On this occasion I would like to send you a message to extend to you all a hearty welcome, and to express to you the gratification I feel at your assembling here a second time.

It is only appropriate that Bangalore should be selected as one of the principal centres for holding periodical sessions of your Congress. My people and Government are greatly interested in your work. And not only this. Here is located the Indian Institute of Science, the pioneer research institution of its kind in India, which has already some practical results to its credit, while the Science department of the Mysore University in the

Message to the Indian Science Congress.

Central College is also doing teaching and research work of a kind which I hope is not unworthy of mention. The presence of the Congress will stimulate and enrich the work of these two institutions, and I have no doubt that the bond of affinity between them and the Congress will grow closer as years advance. 14th Jan. 1924

Yours is a sphere of work in which there can always be fruitful co-operation between Europeans and Indians, between East and West. Science knows no nationality, and I note that the constitution of your Congress is essentially cosmopolitan. Research is playing a distinguished part and has been of priceless value in the material development of most of the countries which are to-day in the forefront of civilization. On the practical side its importance to industries and manufacturing operations has been incalculable. The mingling

Message to the Indian Science Congress.

14th Jan. of pure science and industrial research has
1924 led to most remarkable results. The latest practical application of this combination reads almost like a fairy tale in Science. I refer to Reuter's message which brought in the news a few days ago that broadcasting from Glasgow was heard at a station in South Dakota in the United States of America nearly 5,000 miles away. I can conceive no more fascinating instance of the results of research in the scientific world to-day.

It should be evident to even the most sceptical mind that wider interest in scientific enquiry is the surest foundation of national prosperity and well-being that can be laid, and, as such, I consider your activities should receive the strongest possible support from the people of this country.

Gentlemen, I will conclude with a sincere wish that you may find that your work is done

Message to the Indian Science Congress.

amidst congenial surroundings and that this 14th Jan.
session may prove to be one of genuine interest 1924
and value both to yourselves and to the
country.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICUL-
TURE AT BANGALORE.

21st Jan.
1924

Mr. Milligan and Gentlemen,—The Board of Agriculture in India meets to-day for the first time in an Indian State. It gives me, therefore, peculiar pleasure to welcome you to Mysore. The importance of Agriculture to the prosperity of India cannot be too frequently emphasised. It is the industry upon which three-fourths of our people depend for a livelihood. More than this, it forms the foundation upon which most of our other industries are built. Work that is done towards the development of this, our basic industry, must, therefore, have the most profound and far-reaching effects on the prosperity of the country.

The questions which you are to discuss during the next few days give but a faint impression of the magnitude and complexity

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening Meeting of
the Board of Agriculture at Bangalore.*

of the problems which confront you. Not only 21st Jan.
have you to investigate problems connected 1924
with soil, climate, crops and live-stock, which
are immensely more varied than are to be
found anywhere else in the world, but you
have to adapt your results to economic condi-
tions which almost preclude any but the most
inexpensive innovations in agricultural prac-
tice. You have to carry on demonstration
and education work on a scale almost unparal-
leled, and finally you have, at the same time,
in very large measure to carry on the supply
of improved manures, seeds, live-stock and
implements to the actual cultivators.

I note among the important subjects you
are to discuss at this meeting, one dealing
with agricultural co-operation. It seems to
me that along that road should finally lie
your freedom from the work of retail suppliers

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening Meeting of
the Board of Agriculture at Bangalore.*

21st Jan.
1924

and distributors of agricultural necessities. I quite appreciate the difficulties which confront attempts to organise our agriculturists for co-operative effort, but, Gentlemen, these difficulties must be overcome if your years of painstaking scientific investigation are to bear the fruits of which they are worthy and which Indian agriculture demands. I trust that the results of your deliberations on this subject will enable Local Governments to deal with this important question more effectively than they have been able to do in the past.

Much of your time will be devoted to a consideration of the question of cattle improvement. I find that three subjects on your agenda are devoted to various phases of this question. The improvement of our live-stock, of which cattle form the principal item, is undoubtedly one of the most important

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questions affecting Indian Agriculture to-day, 21st Jan.
and it is one in which I personally take a 1924
special interest. We have, scattered here and
there throughout India, breeds of cattle most
admirably adapted to local conditions, but
unfortunately, these breeds in a compara-
tively pure form comprise a very small and,
in many cases, a diminishing proportion of our
total cattle population. In Mysore, we are
more fortunate than many parts of India, in
having, in addition to a considerable number of
private herds of good cattle, a nucleus of most
excellent draught stock in our Amrit Mahal
herds. As a result of these two sources of sup-
ply, Mysore is to-day a centre for the supply
of draught cattle to the neighbouring districts
of British India, and very large numbers of
our cattle are sold for export every year. Not-
withstanding our relatively favourable position

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the proportion of really good cattle in Mysore is lamentably low.

Work on cattle improvement in India which may be considered as on scientific lines, has barely begun. I would urge upon you the necessity of laying now at the beginning, broad and sound foundations for this work. As compared with crop improvement, work on cattle improvement is bound to be a slow business, and the consequences of mistakes made at the beginning are certain to be correspondingly more serious. A sound policy and a firm determination on the part of Local Governments and Agricultural Departments to carry out that policy till results are achieved are essential to success.

Among the subjects you are to discuss, I find one dealing with the question of experimental farms and whether or not they should

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the Board of Agriculture at Bangalore.*

be expected to be self-supporting. There is a 21st Jan.
very natural desire on the part of every one in 1924
India to-day that expenditure on the machinery of Government should be cut down to the minimum, but the expectation that experimental farms should and can be made to pay must have arisen from a misunderstanding of the functions of these farms.

Experimental farms should, it seems to me, be looked upon primarily as outdoor laboratories where you seek for definite information as to the best methods of crop and live-stock production for a particular area. Just as a large manufacturing concern maintains one or more laboratories with a scientific staff to investigate manufacturing and other problems which confront it, so the State maintains these farm laboratories for the investigation of problems connected with its main industry,

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1924

Agriculture. It is safe to say that no manufacturing concern would expect its scientific laboratories to be self-supporting, although it is quite conceivable that some products from these laboratories would have a high money value. In the same way, it appears to me extremely unwise and short-sighted to lay emphasis upon the money-making side of the experimental farm. At the same time, the greatest care should be exercised to see that funds are expended as economically as is possible consistently with sound work. Certainly, an Agricultural Department should be judged, not by the money returns obtained from the farms under its control, but by the influence it exerts upon the agriculture of the State. A criterion similar to this is the one by which any manufacturing concern would judge the usefulness of the laboratories it maintains.

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening Meeting of
the Board of Agriculture at Bangalore.*

I should like to mention here a word of appreciation of the excellent work which the Mysore Department of Agriculture is doing under the control and guidance of its present experienced head. Dr. Coleman is both a successful administrator and a practical scientist, and he is ably assisted by a band of highly qualified and capable officers.

The first meeting of this Board was held nineteen years ago. Since then, in all parts of India, much real progress has been made, and you have the satisfaction of being able to see unmistakable evidences of the results of your labours. But, Gentlemen, when we look at the field that is open before you, when we consider the needs of Indian agriculture, we must all of us be struck by the immensity of the task that lies ahead. The immense distance which lies between Indian agriculture as it is

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1924

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and Indian agriculture as it should be, calls for the most strenuous efforts you can put forward and for the most loyal support and recognition of your work on the part of Local Governments. Yours is a task which might well give pause to the most determined minds. May you go forward with stout hearts, and may your deliberations in Bangalore strengthen your purpose and clarify your vision for the task that lies before you !

ADDRESS TO THE RE-CONSTITUTED
MYSORE LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Representative Assembly 12th Mar.
*and the Legislative Council,—*It gives me 1924
sincere pleasure to inaugurate to-day the
re-constituted Representative Assembly and
Legislative Council. You, Gentlemen, re-
present an enlarged electorate, you have
been returned under a wider franchise, and
you start with increased powers and responsi-
bilities conferred on you under my Procla-
mation of October last. You now represent
your constituencies in a truer sense than ever
before, and you have far greater opportunities
of influencing the decisions of Government in
accordance with popular demands. I welcome
you to new opportunities of patriotic service,
to expanding vistas of popular progress, and to
responsibilities heavier than those so worthily
borne by your predecessors.

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

12th Mar.
1924

I recall to mind on this occasion the words which I spoke nearly twenty-one years ago when I opened the Representative Assembly in person for the first time after I assumed the reins of Government. The hopes I then expressed of the value of the yearly gatherings of the Assembly in contributing to the well-being and contentment of my subjects have been amply fulfilled. The Legislative Council, too, which came into existence in 1907 with certain important functions bearing on legislation, finance, and administration generally, has fully justified expectations. Yet, you will realise that the changes which I am inaugurating to-day are fundamental, providing as they do for a far closer association of the representatives of the people with the administration, and affording a freer outlet for their natural and legitimate aspirations than seemed possible a few years ago.

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

I am aware that a section of my people were in favour of further radical changes, including a wider franchise and increased powers. While fully sympathising with their ideals, I may state that our decision was made after prolonged consultation. Each State must evolve its own constitution, suited to its own needs and conditions, and to the genius of its people. Without departing from the fundamental principles of development common to all forms of polity, it has been deemed necessary to maintain the character of the Representative Assembly as essentially a body for consultation and reference, as well as representation, directly voicing the needs of the people, and with a constitution sufficiently flexible to expand with the expanding political consciousness of the people, leaving to the Legislative Council the more formal work of legislation, and other functions usually associated with such bodies.

12th Mar.
1924

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

12th Mar.
1924

I have no doubt that you will use your new powers to strengthen all the beneficent activities in the country, to spread education, to diffuse knowledge, to further industrial enterprise, both public and private, and to foster the civic virtues and the spirit of social service. More especially would I urge you to instruct the people to practise thrift, to lay by provisions and money against drought and famine, which are such a distressing feature of our agricultural situation. With adequate previous preparation, it should be possible to combat more effectively the privations of the people such as we are witnessing in some districts of the State at the present time. The Standing Committees of the Legislature will, I hope, bring the popular representatives into closer association with the principal departments of Government. When the projected extension of Local Self-Government comes about and the

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

powers of the District and Taluk Boards, 12th Mar.
Municipalities and Village Panchayats are 1924
enlarged, there will be many opportunities for
men of ability to take part in public work, and
for the local management of local interests.

There is a certain self-discipline which lies
at the root of success, and which I feel you
must observe for the serious treatment of
public issues. I trust that, although party
conflicts will be inevitable, your discussions
will be conducted with mutual tolerance and
respect, and will be consistent with decorum
and with the dignity of a State Legislature.
A wise restraint is necessary in expressing
your views. Exaggeration and violence of
speech defeat their own purpose. I would urge
you also to make a thorough study of the
subjects before you speak on them and, in all
your pleadings, to place the interests of the
State as a whole before those of any section

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

12th Mar. or class. A third point which I would
1924 emphasise is that you must keep in close touch with the Government and the people and interpret the one to the other. In this way may we hope that the long silence of the depressed and the humble will be broken and full responsibility for their well-being shouldered by the educated and well-to-do classes.

It is the ambition of my life to see the people of my State develop self-sustaining qualities, exhibit initiative and enterprise and take a front rank in all progressive movements and activities in the country. In making our plans for the future, we have got to take note of the tremendous changes of the recent past. India, under the beneficent guidance of the British Nation, is shaping into a federation of Provinces and States. We, in Mysore form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating with both the Government of India

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and the rest of the Indian public in measures 12th Mar.
which lead to the prosperity of the country as 1924
a whole, we in our local sphere should promote
education and economic growth to the fullest
extent permitted by our resources, so that our
people may not fall behind other Provinces
and States in the race of progress.

That the history of Mysore in the recent
past has run smoothly is a good omen for the
future. We have known neither stagnation nor
precipitate change. We have been advancing
steadily, adapting our constitution and admin-
istrative machinery to new times, needs and
aspirations. All constitutional progress re-
lates to the enlightenment of the people, and
the quickening and utilising of their energies
in the business of the State. Progress of this
kind has been the constant aim of the Govern-
ment of Mysore. The ceremony which I am
performing to-day is thus a step in a continu-

Address to the Re-constituted Mysore Legislature.

12th Mar. ous and well-ordered process of development,
1924 which has been going on for over forty years,
 and it is my hope that the process will continue
 with the same adaptability in the future.

You will find yourselves exercising a considerable, frequently a decisive, influence upon the policy of Government. Not merely your resolutions, but all that you urge in debate will be of high importance. I would have you apprehend with mind and heart this vital fact, that the interests of Government and people are identical. The happiness of the people is both the happiness and the vindication of Government. Any difference of opinion between the executive and yourselves—and such differences naturally occur, in all lands and all along the road of progress—can refer only to the means, never to the end. You can count upon responsiveness and good-will in Government, as they certainly count upon them in you.

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This day, therefore, marks the dawning of a new era in the history of Mysore. My faith in the power and willingness of my people to render patriotic service is firmly rooted in experience, and you may rely on my abiding sympathy with your aspirations. If every act of yours is guided by common sense, good-will and useful study of facts and of experience, if your new powers are used only for the promotion of the common good, you cannot fail to rise in power and influence. You will help to build up the prosperity and reputation of our State, and will become custodians with me of its permanent interests. 12th Mar. 1924

Gentlemen, in all your efforts in these directions, I wish you success and Godspeed, and pray that strength, wisdom and clearness of aim may ever be yours.

SPEECH AT THE ALL-INDIA JAIN CONFERENCE HELD AT SRAVANABELGOLA.

14th Mar.
1925

Sir Hukumchand and Gentlemen,—Let me first thank you for the cordial welcome which you have given me to-day, and for the warm sentiments which you have expressed towards me in your address. I need not assure you that I deeply appreciate them.

It gives me great pleasure to be with you on a solemn and auspicious occasion like the present, when you have assembled in such large numbers from all parts of India for a holy purpose. In welcoming this all-India gathering of Jains to the land of Mysore, I cannot forget that this land is to them a land of pilgrimage, consecrated by some of the holiest traditions and tenderest memories of their faith. This picturesque rock on an elevated tableland was, as a thousand years old tradition has it, the scene where the venerable Bhaga-

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Sravanabelgola.*

van Srutakevali Bhadrabahu, leading the first migration of the Jains to the Southern Peninsula, broke his journey through the jungles and took up his abode, and tradition still points to the cave in which years after he passed away, in Sallekhana, leaving his footprints on the rock. It was in this holy land, the Dakshina Kasi, the Benares of the south, that, as the same tradition has it, the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta, the fame of whose prowess turned away the invincible hosts of Alexander the Great, doffing the emperor's for the ascetic's robe, nursed his master, the Srutakevali, in his last moments and worshipped his footprints. Since that day, many a royal prince of the south and many a holy monk from the north have vowed themselves to death by euthanasia, that Sallekhana which answers to the Samadhimarana of the Hindu Yogi.

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This is also the holy spot sacred to the Muniswara Gomata, whom tradition represents to have been the younger brother of Bharata, the eponymous Emperor of Bharata-varsha. The land of Mysore, therefore, symbolises Gomata's spiritual empire, as Bharata-varsha stands for the empire of his brother Bharata. For a thousand years has the Muniswara's colossal statue, carved, it may be, out of a huge boulder on the rock and visible for miles around, ruled over this scene, unsurpassed in massive grandeur and sublimity of spiritual power by anything that the Egyptian or Assyrian monuments can show.

But Jainism not only found a second birth-place and home in Mysore, Jainism repaid the debt. For Jainism, if it did not create our Kannada literature, inspired some of the noblest masterpieces of that literature

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in its early history; and Jaina learned men have ever since continued to render signal service to it. 14th Mar. 1925

No less memorable have been the services of Jainism to the evolution of India's spiritual and philosophical life. Jainism has cultivated certain aspects of that life which have broadened India's religious outlook. It is not merely that Jainism has aimed at carrying Ahimsa to its logical conclusion undeterred by the practicalities of the world; it is not only that Jainism has attempted to perfect the doctrine of the spiritual conquest of matter in its doctrine of the Jaina,—what is unique in Jainism among Indian religions and philosophical systems is that it has sought emancipation in an upward movement of the spirit towards the realm of infinitude and transcendence,—and that it has made power,

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14th Mar. will, character, in one word charitra, an in-
1925 tegral element of perfection, side by side with
knowledge and faith. And Jainism has
sought a harmony of all religions, and of all
philosophical and dialectical standpoints, in its
Sarvadharmā and its Anekantavada. At the
other end of the scale, in its rock-cut sculptured
architecture, Jainism has created a new style,
and carried it to a pitch of excellence which
places the glories of Mount Abu side by side
with the Mausoleum of the Taj among the
architectural wonders of the world.

But all human things are subject to decay,
and your own latter-day history has not been
exempted from the operation of this universal
law. Fortune, however, is depicted as riding
on a wheel; every descent leads to an ascent;
an *Avasarpini* period must be followed by an
Utsarpini. And to one who has closely

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watched the signs of the times, it cannot but be evident that a great awakening has come to the Jaina community all over India. You have resolved to bid farewell to all disputes of rival sects which have brought your religious usages and traditions into the purlieus of the courts of law. You have resolved no longer to remain a divided house. You have resolved to hark back to the pristine purity of your spiritual doctrine and tenets, and to conform your social organisation to the simple rigour of your faith, and purge it of such of its latter-day accretions as may not be in harmony with the teachings of the Jaina. For these high social and religious ends, you have resolved to pursue an educational propaganda fitted to create the necessary atmosphere and the necessary instruments. You have sought to vindicate the independence of your own system of

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personal law, and taken your stand on the Bhadrabahu Samhita. And finally, you have resolved to throw open the noble treasures of your great bhandars to the world's gaze for the world's use, and your publication of the sacred books of Jainism, to be crowned by an Ardha-magadhi Lexicon and Encyclopædia, as well as your magazines and periodicals which expound Jaina tenets and traditions, have nobly followed up that noble resolve.

Treading the path of pilgrimage like your ancestors and like your Asiatic brethren of other faiths, you have come here primarily for a religious purpose, but you have not overlooked the ancient association of religion and life, and have taken advantage of this sacred occasion to hold a conference of the Jain community. The conference is, I understand, a purely religious and social one. It will have

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nothing to do with politics. I commend the 14th Mar.
wisdom of the promoters on this limitation. 1925
Let me not, however, be misunderstood in this
commendation as putting politics outside the
pale of your consideration as something to be
dreaded or ignored. On the contrary, I feel
that every educated person should take an
earnest and intelligent interest in the political
questions of the day, and contribute his and
(I ought, perhaps, to add) her share towards
the solution of the problems that must inevit-
ably arise from the necessity of adapting the
organisation of humanity to the needs of its
expanding consciousness. But you, Gentle-
men, have assembled here as members of a
particular religious community, having religi-
ous and social problems peculiarly your own.
Your purpose is to discuss these problems and
to devise means for the progress of your

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community. On this occasion you are Jains first and Indians afterwards, and as such you have every right to your own standpoint and may most fitly discuss therefrom your special needs and aims. But in the sphere of politics, whether concerning India as a whole or any of the areas of which it is composed, you are Indians first and Jains afterwards. As Jains you command the sympathetic interest of every one in looking at the problems of your community from your particular standpoint. As Indians your political point of view, as also the political point of view of every other religious community in India, should, in my opinion, be that of India as a whole.

So long as the thousand and one different communities into which our country is split up bear this doctrine in mind and act towards one another in a true spirit of brotherhood,

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we need have no misgivings as to her future. 14th Mar.
It is when the purely social and religious ques- 1925
tions invade politics that vast difficulties arise,
difficulties which must inevitably retard the
progress of the country. Within the religious
and social sphere of each community there can
be no real improvement which does not exer-
cise a beneficial effect on the general progress
of the country. We must, therefore, wish
every community all possible success in its
endeavour to advance itself religiously, socially
and educationally. At the same time, we
must realise that, if there is to be real progress
in the country at large, it must be all along the
line, it must embrace every community. And
I personally consider it the sacred duty of the
more advanced communities, not only to have
earnest regard for their own progress, but also
to extend a helping hand to less fortunate

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14th Mar. communities which, from some remediable
1925 cause, are lagging in the path of human
evolution.

I wish this conference all possible success. In Sir Hukumchand you have a President of whom you have every reason to feel proud, and I have no doubt that his advice and guidance will be of inestimable value to you all. His example should be a stimulus to the younger members of your community, and I trust there are many who will endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again for your address and for the cordial sentiments you have expressed, and I wish you all ever-increasing prosperity.



REPLY TO ADDRESS OF THE ALMORA
MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 28th April
Ever since I came to Naini Tal, I have had the 1925
desire of visiting Almora, and the pleasurable feelings with which I anticipated my arrival here have been intensified by the cordiality of your welcome. I desire to offer you, members of the Board, and all who have assembled here my sincere thanks for your greetings.

You have very appropriately dilated upon the natural beauties of your town. Nature has abundantly endowed this part of the country with her charming accessories. The lofty snow-clad peaks and the sunlit valleys, the stately pine trees and the skirting silvery streams have all a romantic beauty of their own, which is beyond my powers of description. For a poet or a pilgrim, more especially for the



Reply to Address of the Almora Municipal Board.

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latter, this is an ideal and lovely spot for meditation, undisturbed and undistracted by the glamour of the world.

I am touched by the generous sentiments you have expressed in regard to myself and the allusion you have made to my administration.

I am glad to learn that you are at present engaged on a scheme for the improvement of water supply to the town and for the generation of electric power. The importance of adequate water supply and the various uses which the electric power could be put to, cannot be exaggerated. The scheme, if carried out successfully, will greatly improve the sanitation of your town and quicken its industrial life. I hope your efforts will be crowned with favourable results and that prosperity may for ever attend all who dwell here.

Reply to Address of the Almora Municipal Board.

Once again, I thank you for the kindly 28th April
manner in which you have received me and 1925
bid me 'Godspeed' as I set out on my pil-
grimage to Badrinath, and assure you that,
although my visit to Almora has been a short
one, I shall be carrying away with me the
pleasantest recollections.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE BHADRA
ANICUT AND CHANNEL WORKS.12th June
1926

Gentlemen,—I have come here to perform the opening ceremony of the Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works in order to mark my appreciation of this new departure in the development of the Malnad. It is an added pleasure to me that I am able to meet the representatives of the Malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga in their own beautiful forest country.

There have hitherto been no irrigation works of any magnitude constructed either in the Tunga or the Bhadra valley, though these two rivers between them drain as much as 2,500 square miles of country. The present anicut represents the first attempt to utilise the waters of the Tungabhadra valley within our State.

The Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works

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and Channel Works.*

were first projected so far back as 1897 to 12th June
provide a protective irrigation work for this 1926
tract. For one reason or another, the construction of the anicut was deferred till the year 1917, when after further investigation my Government revived the scheme and in April 1918 authorised its construction. The full scheme, which is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, will provide irrigation facilities for about 116 villages, and the scheme when completed is expected to give a fairly high return to justify its being classed as a productive undertaking.

The Malnad country being proverbial for its heavy rainfall, it was for a long time thought that irrigation works were superfluous in this region. But the soil being rocky or gravelly and the slopes of the county steep, the rain water speedily escapes, leaving little or no

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and Channel Works.*

12th June 1926 moisture in the subsoil. In places it is hard to obtain even drinking water for men and cattle in the dry season. In spite of the heavy rain, there is less water here for fair weather irrigation than in the Maidan. Tanks and channels seem therefore necessary in this region to provide water for high-class cultivation and, in places, for domestic supply.

Then again the Malnad has the reputation of being unhealthy. This defect can be remedied only by extending education and teaching the people to use the food and clothing demanded by the climate; in other words, by improving their standard of living. This is an economic problem. Its solution in the first instance centres on improved cultivation and getting more produce out of the soil. If the people adopt scientific methods of farming and learn to grow valuable commercial crops like

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and Channel Works.*

sugarcane, which they can do with good water facilities, the region will be able to maintain, in health and comfort, a much larger population than it does at the present time. 12th June 1926

Let me take this opportunity of assuring the people of these districts that measures for their economic and social betterment are very near to my heart, and will continue to engage the earnest attention of my Government. The irrigation facilities provided by the Bhadra project will appreciably increase production in this tract. If the people co-operate and make this work a success, a reservoir on this river will come sooner or later to aid both irrigation and power supply. The question of the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati near Anjanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk is under active consideration, and we are hoping to obtain better results from the Sulekere tank by improving its working.

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We have started the Bhadravati Iron Works in this neighbourhood as a measure of industrial development for the State. Some 56 miles of tramway are already in operation for the service of these works. We are about to resume railway construction in the Shimoga District. Steps have been taken for improving the sanitation in rural areas, a small establishment has been sanctioned to promote the extension of village communications, and quite recently, schemes were sanctioned to provide piped water supply to the towns of Koppa, Mudigere, Kalasa and Kadur. A special grant has been allotted for the extension of the water supply of Shimoga. Measures for giving medical assistance are being extended.

We are anxious further to extend education and to place at the disposal of the landholder, the tenant, the artisan, and the trader, every

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and Channel Works.*

facility within the resources of Government for 12th June
improving his individual income and technical 1926
skill. It is my earnest wish that no avenues
should be left unexplored to revive the prosper-
ity of the Malnad and that the leading men
of these parts should co-operate enthusiastic-
ally with Government in giving effect to the
various practical measures contemplated.

Let us hope that the construction of this
work may prove the precursor of a series of
irrigation schemes to be constructed in future
in the Tungabhadra valley and in Malnad
parts generally.

With these remarks, I have great pleasure
in declaring the Bhadra Anicut and Channel
Works open.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NANJANGUD-CHAMARAJNAGAR RAILWAY.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

27th Aug.
1926

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be present to-day to perform the ceremony of completing this railway, which will open up part of the rich and beautiful district of Mysore, and will bring into direct communication with the capital the city of Chamarajnagar, with which my family are so closely associated.

If there is a regret present in my mind on this occasion, it is that it is possible to open up only so small a part of the original project, after an incubation and discussion that have proceeded for more than 35 years. When I addressed the Municipal Council of Chamarajnagar nearly nine years ago, I stated that the extension of the railway from Nanjangud to Erode occupied a prominent place in the railway programme of the Mysore Government,

*Speech at the Opening of the Nanjangud-Chamaraj-
nagar Railway.*

and was a scheme in which I was personally 27th Aug.
and very deeply interested. Since then, the 1926
scene has shifted. It has been decided to
convert the metre gauge line from Erode to
Trichinopoly to the broad gauge, so that a
through connection by that route is no longer
desirable. On the other hand, my Government
have recently received intimation to the effect
that proposals are on foot for building metre
gauge connections from Gopichettipalaiyam,
on the one hand to Satyamangalam and Met-
tupalaiyam, and on the other *via* Tiruppur
and Dharapuram to Palni. These projects,
coupled with the Pollachi-Dindigul line, would,
except for one short interval, give a through
metre gauge connection from Dharwar on the
north to Madura on the south; or, in other
words, would bring lines which traverse the
whole length of the Mysore State on to a direct

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nagar Railway.*

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route between Bombay and Colombo. The short link that would still be missing is, of course, that from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam. I need hardly say that my Government will be ready to undertake the portion of this length that lies within the State as soon as they see any hope of the remaining portion of it being undertaken, and that they are pressing upon the attention of the Government of India the necessity for the completion of the whole.

Meanwhile, it is due to the enterprise of the Mysore District Board that I am able to declare open a portion of the line to-day. In November 1919, the construction of this line was undertaken as a Government concern, but after a time the work had to be suspended owing to financial stringency. It was enabled to be resumed only by the undertaking of the

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nagar Railway.*

Mysore District Board to construct the line as a District Board Railway out of the proceeds of a debenture loan of Rs. 8 lakhs, to which was added a portion of the railway cess which they had been levying. My Government afforded facilities for the successful flotation of the loan by guaranteeing interest at 7 per cent and repayment within 15 years, besides taking other measures to popularise the bonds, and I am glad to know that there are present to-day a large number of persons who have subscribed to the loan and so helped the enterprise to fruition. My Government have also sanctioned working terms to the District Board under which they will treat the line as a branch line and manage it on behalf of the Board in exchange for 70 per cent of the gross earnings. I sincerely hope that these earnings will be greater than was at first anticipated and that

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nagar Railway.*

27th Aug. 1926 the investment will prove to be satisfactory from the point of view of the Board's finance. Even, however, if it does not yield a large direct profit, I feel sure that the indirect advantages will be so great that the Board will never regret the investment.

I may here say that my Government have had under consideration the question of following the example of the Government of India and of exchanging the plan of direct ownership of lines by District Boards for one under which the Government will build railways to serve local requirements on their behalf, on their giving a guarantee against loss and interest charges. The cess will continue to be levied where the Boards vote it, but will be treated as a fund out of which the amount so guaranteed may be met.

In pursuance of this new policy, the

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nagar Railway.*

Government propose, after a careful survey of local requirements, to draw up a general programme of future railway construction. In so doing, special preference will be given to lines which provide necessary links in our existing system and to areas which have derived no direct benefit from the recent policy of railway development, although the people have been taxing themselves for that purpose. I have every confidence that the District Board will co-operate in giving effect to this new policy, following the example of enterprise which the Mysore District Board have set them. 27th Aug. 1926

In conclusion, I am very glad to endorse the acknowledgments of the staff who have been responsible for the rapid and successful completion of the work, which have been so well expressed in the addresses read by the President of the District Board and the

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nagar Railway.*

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acting Agent, Mysore Railways. In particular, I am glad to recognize the good work done by Mr. Dove-Wilson, who I am sorry is not present here to-day, by Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Ramachandra Rao, who have successively filled the office of Engineer-in-Chief, and by Mr. Ramayya, the Executive Engineer.

I do not propose to enter upon other local matters to-day, but I can assure the inhabitants of Chamarajnagar that the two irrigation questions that they have raised are already receiving the attention of the department concerned.

It remains for me to make the line complete by fixing the last fish-bolt, and this I will now proceed to do.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE JUBILEE
OF THE MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be present amongst you this evening and to participate in the Jubilee Celebration of the Sanskrit College. Both my revered father and myself have been always keenly interested in the welfare of this college and have watched its work with pride and pleasure. Started in 1876 at the express desire of my grandfather, it has passed through many vicissitudes; but in spite of these, it has continued to flourish and it now occupies a unique place in the educational system of the State. It is no doubt true that latterly it has been eclipsed in importance by other educational institutions which cater to modern needs. Nevertheless the work which this college has been doing is of immeasurable value and its import-

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ance cannot be judged by numerical standards alone. For, this institution stands for all that is great, noble and eternal, in our ancient culture. It is the centre of Sanskrit learning, from which a knowledge of the rich store of our ancient heritage has radiated to all parts of the State and even outside. It has, in fact, preserved, for the use of future generations, the essence of those traditions and characteristics, on which the structure of our Indian civilization was built in the past. This college is thus rendering a national service of no mean order to the country. That this is not an unduly large claim will be clear, if we remember that in any reconstruction of our social, political or religious polity, we could not, and should not, cut ourselves off from all our historic past and that our future must have its roots deep in the past.

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Besides, Sanskrit learning embodies a culture, a discipline, a type of humanism, which no other learning, old or new, dead or living, can present to our age. It is not from the standpoint of objective knowledge, the knowledge of the facts and laws of the world, that we should adjudge the value of Sanskrit learning. For, the Knower that stands behind that knowledge, the Atman, has also to be known, and it is this *atma-vidya*, the knowledge of the self, to which the study of Sanskrit opens the way, in a sense which is true of no other literature to the same degree. And this is not a barren knowledge—it is indeed the supreme vidya, the science of sciences. And its sovereign character is known by its fruits. For, in India, it has created and illumined the arts, and given birth to a distinctive civilization.

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Oriental art, to-day, is seen to be a new world in itself, the discovery of which is likely to usher in a World-Renaissance as creative as the sixteenth century Renaissance in Europe. And much of what is unique in this Asiatic art had India for its fountain-head. And it is the spirit enshrined in Sanskrit literature that can alone reveal the inner meaning of that art, in architectural types of temple and pagoda, in sculptural *motifs* of the Nataraja or the Buddha, in generalised lines and curves of the Ajanta frescoes, or in the melodic systems of the Ragas and Raginis. It is the light derived from Sanskrit learning that illumines, interprets and re-creates the marvellous world of Asiatic art in all its ramifications from the steppes of Central Asia to the coral strands and reefs of the Far Eastern Archipelago.

But deeper than all this is the need of

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the world to-day for that sovereign truth, 20th Oct.
which Sanskrit learning utters more clearly, 1926
more powerfully, than any other learning or
literature—the truth which finds in Bramha
and the Peace of Bramha, in other words, in
the oneness of man and all creations in the
cosmic reality and in the realisation of that
oneness, the sovereign cure for the malady of
the world, a malady which an ill-directed pur-
suit of science and power has only aggra-
vated, has indeed brought to a paroxysmal
fury in our age. The emancipation of man
and the world of man from this illusion is
the problem of our age, and this emancipa-
tion will not only be a fitting conclusion to
the age-long history of human freedom, but
will also usher in a renaissance fruitful in
works of peace and in saving power and
knowledge. Sanskrit learning and the spirit

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enshrined in it are of inestimable value to this world's emancipation and renaissance.

But this makes it all the more necessary that all students of Sanskrit learning, including the *alumni* of this institution, should value this discipline of the spirit, this cultural ideal, more than the mechanical or formal elements, the *debris* of ages, with which all ancient learning must be loaded. A pandit, trained in an institution like this, cannot be a *vidwan* unless his whole mind and life are rightly attuned to this sovereign culture, which is the genius of India and of her Sanskrit learning. He must be a light-bringer, a bearer of this message of wisdom, a living example of the true *vidya* and the *satya-dharma*, of that conquest of matter by the spirit, that independence of mind and character, and that fearlessness of conduct, which are of the very

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essence of Bramhanya. He must always be 20th Oct.
conscious that he bears a sacred responsibility, 1926
for by him and in him will the ancient *vidya*
be judged. And, if he thus fits himself for
serving his fellowmen in the higher needs of
the soul, he may rest assured that Provi-
dence, which works ever in the dispensations
of society, will not abandon him, for is it not
written—“*Yogakshemam vahamyaham?*”

But, his greatest treasure in life will be
that learning of which he is the custodian,—a
blessing and a treasure of which none can
deprive him. Let him live happy in the
consciousness of his privilege.

In the brief, but comprehensive, report
read on behalf of the Committee this evening,
two points of some importance emerge, firstly
the future policy regarding the courses of
studies to be followed in the college, and

*Speech on the occasion of the Jubilee of the
Maharaja's Sanskrit College.*

20th Oct.
1926

secondly, the prospects of the students who take degrees here. With regard to the first point, you must all realise that the Sanskrit College alone cannot escape the consequences of the impact of Western civilization upon all our ideas and institutions. I do not propose to lay down this evening what shape the courses of study should take in future. Such questions must be left to the experts; but this much I must say, that, whatever changes may be called for in this respect to suit modern conditions, every care should be taken that the essentials of our ancient culture are preserved, *viz.*, that intimate, nay, almost filial, connection between the teacher and the taught, that thorough mastery of the subjects studied, that love of learning for its own sake and keenness to impart it to others without thought of reward, and, above all, that close association of religion

*Speech on the occasion of the Jubilee of the
Maharaja's Sanskrit College.*

and education, which has so large an influence 20th Oct.
on the formation of character. As regards the 1926
second point, I can assure you that my
Government will view with sympathy any
representations on this matter and on other
matters pertaining to the improvement of the
college, which the authorities of the college
may make.

Gentlemen, the occasion that has brought
us together this evening is a historic one. The
continued existence of any institution for fifty
years is in itself remarkable and it is all the
more so in the case of this college devoted to
the neglected study of Sanskrit and confronted
with innumerable difficulties. I must there-
fore congratulate all those who have been
responsible for its efficient maintenance on the
success of their efforts. I must specially
congratulate the teachers, past and present,

*Speech on the occasion of the Jubilee of the
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of this institution, to all of whom it has been a labour of love to work for the good of the college. I wish the Sanskrit College all success and many more years of prosperous and useful work.

In conclusion, let me thank the students and staff for the welcome they have given to me on this occasion.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
OF THE GORUR BRIDGE.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

Gentlemen,—It was with great pleasure 20th Jan.
that I accepted the invitation of the District 1927
Board of Hassan to come here to-day and
perform the opening ceremony of the Gorur
Bridge, as the occasion afforded me an oppor-
tunity of congratulating the District Board on
this proof of their keen interest in the develop-
ment of the resources of their district and the
improvement of its communications and its
facilities for trade and commerce.

The new bridge is an essential link in the
communications between the districts of My-
sore and Hassan, and between Hassan and
Coorg, and it also serves to bring closer to-
gether the Maidan and Malnad parts of the
district. So long ago as 1899, the District
Board and the Representative Assembly had

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the
Gorur Bridge.*

20th Jan.
1927

urged the necessity for its construction, but for some reason or other, the scheme did not take any definite shape till 1914, when the local merchants and others, with commendable zeal, offered to co-operate with the District Board in raising a loan. The united efforts of the people and the District Board and the co-operation of my Government have resulted in the successful execution of a project of no small magnitude.

The public spirit shown by those, who, realising the benefits of the scheme, subscribed to the loan, is worthy of commendation. The stimulus given to the development of trade and industries by improved communications cannot be overrated. They form, in fact, one of the prime necessities for the progress of a country.

I am indeed happy to learn that this bridge

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the
Gorur Bridge.*

will afford improved facilities to thousands of pilgrims who visit the sacred shrines with which your district is so richly blessed. 20th Jan. 1927

There is extensive wet cultivation under the Changaravalli Channels as well as under the north and south channels of the Krishnarajakatte Anicut, but the transport of agricultural produce has been rendered difficult by the absence of bridges across the river Cauvery near Ramanathapur and the Hemavati at Gorur. Now that the Gorur Bridge is an accomplished fact, the people of Ramanathapur and other places to the south of Gorur are naturally anxious to link up the road with Hassan by building a bridge across the Cauvery, and I am glad to learn that a movement has already been set on foot to raise the necessary funds. That the successful launching of the Gorur scheme has stimulated the inhabitants

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the
Gorur Bridge.*

20th Jan.
1927

of these parts to think with confidence of a similar scheme for execution in the near future is a matter of genuine satisfaction to me. The success of such an undertaking depends a great deal on the efforts of the District Board also. My Government will, of course, examine the question with the care and sympathy which it deserves, and will afford you all the assistance possible consistent with the demands of similar works in other parts of the State.

The Public Works Department is to be complimented upon the satisfactory manner in which an important work like this has been accomplished. It is some time since a bridge of this size was constructed by that department, and I hope that it may be the forerunner of several such projects in the near future in different parts of the State.

You ask me to let my name be associated

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the
Gorur Bridge.*

with this bridge. I appreciate the request and gladly accede to it. 20th Jan.
1927

To the Arkalgud Municipality, I offer my sincere thanks for the loyal and hearty welcome which they have extended to me on this occasion.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that the bridge which I am opening to-day will afford you all possible assistance in the development of the Hassan District, and contribute to a cause which we all have at heart—the greater happiness and prosperity of this area.

I shall now with great pleasure proceed to open the Gorur Bridge.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
OF THE NEW JUMMA MASJID AT MYSORE.

[Delivered in Urdu.]

6th April
1927

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I have come here to-day to perform the ceremony of declaring open for your worship the new Jumma Masjid of the city of Mysore.

Religion plays a great part in the lives of all of us Indians, and though we worship God in many and various ways, there is a unity in our diversity, and all our ways, if properly pursued, lead sooner or later to the same eternal truths.

It has been a real sorrow to me to see lately in different parts of India great clashes over the externals of religion, showing, if they show nothing else, a tendency to pursue the shadow rather than the substance. I am rejoiced to think that no such spirit has yet manifested itself among my people, and I hope

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the new
Jumma Masjid at Mysore.*

that this Jumma Masjid which I am declaring 6th April
open to-day may be of great assistance in 1927
promoting the search for the eternal verities
and in suppressing sectarian rivalries and
prejudice.

I have a personal and family interest in
this mosque. When the seat of Government
was transferred to Mysore in 1799 there was
no Jumma Masjid in the city, and the
Mahamadan inhabitants who had migrated
from Seringapatam prayed that one might be
constructed. This prayer was acceded to by
my grandfather and a mosque was constructed
to which he also attached a suitable cash grant
for the maintenance of the institution and for
the relief of poor travellers at a Lungarkhana.
As time went on, the building thus made proved
inadequate for the needs of the Mahamadan
population and fell into a very dilapidated

*Speech on the occasion of the Opening of the new
Jumma Masjid at Mysore.*

6th April
1927

state, and so long as ten years ago the question of its restoration was first taken in hand. The mosque has now been reconstructed, through the agency of my State engineers, at a cost to the State of nearly Rs. 38,000.

It has been a long time in the building; may it endure for generations, as a source of inspiration, as a place of good-will, as a centre of all that is highest and best in your religion, is my prayer for you all.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE BANQUET
GIVEN AT MYSORE TO THEIR EXCELLEN-
CIES LORD AND LADY IRWIN.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 29th July
I esteem it a proud honour and privilege to 1927
welcome Your Excellencies to Mysore to-night
and to wish you the very best of health and
success, both now and throughout the term of
your Viceroyalty.

The motto of Your Excellency's House
runs, 'I like my choice.' I want to say that
we in India like your choice too. With every-
thing at your feet in political life in England,
you have chosen five years of absence, (I will
not say of exile) in India, to devote your time,
your experience, your great talents, your deep
earnestness and your most human sympathy
to the service of a country that, whatever may
appear on the surface, is at heart profoundly
responsive to such devotion.

*Speech on the occasion of the Banquet given at Mysore
to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.*

29th July
1927

We like your choice in other matters too. Most Viceroys visit us towards the end of their term of office, and we always like to feel that a visit to Mysore is regarded as a fitting climax to their journeying. But we take it as a much greater compliment that Your Excellency has come to see and know us in the first year of your rule, and we mean to do our very utmost to make you so welcome on this occasion that your visit shall be repeated, not once, but several times.

I have a personal and family interest in fostering such a friendship, for was it not Your Excellency's grandfather who wrote to mine in the troubled times of sixty-five years ago :

"For more than sixty years you have been the faithful ally of the British Government, who felt assured when trouble recently overtook them, that, as Your Highness was the oldest, so would you be the staunchest of their friends "

*Speech on the occasion of the Banquet given at Mysore
to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.*

I pray that in our case the friendship of which this visit lays the foundation may steadily increase in staunchness as the years go on. 29th July 1927

We like Your Excellency's choice in another matter. You do not, as I fear some of your predecessors did, follow the motto of Her Excellency's House and hasten slowly. I and my brother Princes have long felt that one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent problem in India to-day, is the place the Indian States are to fill in the constitution of the future. We have felt, until Your Excellency's advent on the scene, that there was a disinclination to grapple with a problem that seemed to present innumerable difficulties. Your Excellency has attacked it with characteristic energy and a willingness to place all the cards on the table that makes the difficulties far less formidable than they at first sight appeared.

*Speech on the occasion of the Banquet given at Mysore
to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.*

29th July
1927

And we sincerely hope that, as a result of the conversations which Your Excellency is inaugurating in this matter, and with the aid of your wise statesmanship, a way may be found in which it will be open to us to play an honourable part as partners with the British Provinces in whatever form of federal Government may hereafter be decided upon.

I do not wish to trouble Your Excellency to-night with Mysore difficulties, but I would remark in passing that one of the chief obstacles which stand in the path of our progress is the present state of our finances. Your Excellency's predecessor, speaking in this hall three and a half years ago, told us that, though the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been unable to accept in its entirety our request for a reduction in the amount of the subsidy, it was to be open

*Speech on the occasion of the Banquet given at Mysore
to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.*

to us to claim a partial remission, which he 29th July
anticipated would materially benefit the 1927
revenues of the State. For reasons which I
need not explain here, that benefit has not
as yet materialised, but we continue to hope
that some means may be found of affording us
at least temporary relief.

There is much more to which I should
like to invite Your Excellency's attention, and
much in the State which I should like to show
you and on which I should like to seek your
advice. To mention two matters: We would
greatly value your expert advice on the deve-
lopments we have made in irrigation and
agriculture and the further developments we
have in progress. The other matter is our
scheme of railway development, whereby, for
instance, we hope to see our capital city placed
on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

*Speech on the occasion of the Banquet given at Mysore
to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.*

29th July
1927

But I shall weary Your Excellency if I proceed. I will therefore only pause to add how very great a pleasure it has been to welcome with you Her Excellency, Lady Irwin. I trust that Your Excellencies' visit will be a very enjoyable one, and that it will be the first of many, and I hope that Mysore will have some new development to show you at each of them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Irwin.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
MYSORE ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIL-
VER JUBILEE OF HIS HIGHNESS'S REIGN.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

My Beloved People,—It gives me the 8th Aug.
deepest pleasure to receive this address from 1927
you, and I thank you all from the bottom of
my heart for the sentiments of loyalty and
devotion to my throne and person that you
have so eloquently expressed.

I thank God, Who has blessed Mysore so
abundantly in material ways, that He has
blessed her also with a sincere, modest, liberal-
minded and industrious people; and I thank
my people themselves, my Government, and
my officers that, by their hearty co-operation
for the good of Mysore, they have earned for
it the name of the Model State, and the signal
proof of appreciation which we have just
received from the Supreme Government.

Reply to the Address of the People of Mysore on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness's Reign.

8th Aug.
1927

I pray that we may all be assisted in the years to come to work together in the spirit of brotherhood for the same good end, so that with an efficient administration, increased facilities for agriculture, industry and commerce, and equal opportunities for all, we may devote our common energies to raising Mysore to a level with the foremost countries of the world.

It is my earnest desire that this spirit of brotherhood should be extended to the continuous improvement of the conditions of those who are less fortunate than ourselves, remembering that all the communities alike are members of my people and children of our country.

I pray that a similar spirit may extend itself to the dumb creation, and that we may see animals, and especially those we hold

Reply to the Address of the People of Mysore on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness's Reign.

sacred, treated with ever-increasing consideration for the feelings which they cannot express. 8th Aug. 1927

And I appeal specially to the rising generation to hold before themselves always the ideal of brotherhood and of good citizenship, so that when they come to fill our places, they may continue in all good ways to advance and increase the welfare of our beloved motherland.

Finally, I send my loving greetings to each one of my dear people, with a heart full of solicitude for their happiness. With unceasing effort I shall, while life lasts, endeavour to promote their welfare and prosperity, and I pray that God may give me light and strength to achieve this, the supreme object of my life and rule.

REPLY TO ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPAL
COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF BAN-
GALORE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE
CELEBRATION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE
IN BANGALORE CITY.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

7th Sept.
1927

Gentlemen of the Bangalore Municipal Council,—It gives me very great pleasure, at the close of a quarter of a century of my rule, to make this progress through your city and to receive so cordial a welcome from its inhabitants.

You have aptly reminded me in your address that that period, long as it seems, makes up but half the life of your body, to which is entrusted the government and development of the city. In your long life, you have seen it doubled in its population; you have seen it stretch its bounds till Kempe Gowda's prophecy is more than fulfilled; you have

*Reply to the Municipal Address on the occasion of the
Celebration of the Silver Jubilee in Bangalore.*

watched the growth of great public buildings, educational institutions and industrial undertakings; and you have struggled to provide water-supply, drainage, and other amenities. 7th Sept. 1927

Your address shows that, even in half a century, your work is little more than begun. You still need more water, a better scheme of drainage, removal of congestion, housing of the poor, development of primary education and better communications.

• You hope to achieve this with the help of the Government and by working together in the spirit of brotherhood, which, as you very rightly recognise, is the index of character and the real basis of nationhood. There is, to my mind, nothing more conducive to the true and lasting progress of a country than a widespread feeling of good-will and common interest among all concerned in the activities of life.

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*Reply to the Municipal Address on the occasion of the
Celebration of the Silver Jubilee in Bangalore.*

7th Sept.
1927

So far as the Government is concerned, you acknowledge in generous terms the assistance which you have always received in the past. And for the future, you may rest assured that my Government will stand by you so long as you continue to work zealously and efficiently for the good of your city and its inhabitants. I need not assure you of my own deep interest in the city of Bangalore and in all that concerns its welfare. I shall watch with pleasure and sympathy the various improvements which you are carrying out to enhance its beauty and healthfulness, and I hope that your efforts will meet with the fullest measure of success. Let me, at the same time, impress upon you the extreme importance of paying a due share of your attention to the less favoured parts of the city and of doing all that lies in your power to brighten the lives and surround-

*Reply to the Municipal Address on the occasion of the
Celebration of the Silver Jubilee in Bangalore.*

ings of the poorer classes, so they they, too, may 7th Sept.
enjoy the benefits of a healthy and enlightened 1927
life.

I will not detain you longer, except to tell
you that it has been a great pleasure to me to
receive your loyal and dutiful address, to
express my gratitude for the warmth of the
reception accorded to me, and to bid you go on
in the path of civic progress which you have
marked out for yourselves.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS AT THE DASARA EXHIBITION, 1927.

14th Oct.
1927

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to take part once again in a Dasara Exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products of Mysore, and of many other parts of India. And still more to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee, on the quality and quantity of the exhibits you have collected, on the very large number of people to whom you have given instruction and pleasure through the Exhibition, and on the efficiency and excellence of the arrangements you have made in the very short time at your disposal.

You have put before us a wonderful collection of products from many parts of the world, but especially from India, and, if I were to hazard a guess, I should say that there has

*Speech on the occasion of the Distribution of Awards
at the Dasara Exhibition, 1927.*

been no remark more common here during the 14th Oct.
past week than "I had no idea that such 1927
things were made in India." And it is in that
remark that I see one of the tremendous virtues
of exhibitions in this country. The industrial
renaissance has come to stay, and every year
our industrialists are showing that they can
supply their countrymen with some new class
of produce they have hitherto imported from
abroad. But we still lack the link that brings
the producer in touch with the consumer. In
countries of smaller distances and greater
wealth this is supplied by the universal news-
paper, the ubiquitous poster and the shop-
window. In India we want agencies to supply
the place of these, and one such agency is
afforded by exhibitions.

You have thrown out a hint, Mr. Chair-
man, that in future years you would like to

*Speech on the occasion of the Distribution of Awards
at the Dasara Exhibition, 1927.*

14th Oct.
1927

see a restriction of the scope of the exhibition, confining it in each year to one department of activity only, with a general exhibition once in a quinquennium. On that proposition, I must wait to hear what my counsellors advise. But I should like here to say this: that in future years I shall hope to see much more Mysore in the mixture. I do not mean by this that I do not welcome our friends from other parts. I am very glad indeed that they should come here and sell us their goods and teach us new processes. But I shall be still more glad when the time comes that they come here, not to teach, but to learn, not to sell, but to buy, not to take away Mysore money, but to leave their money in Mysore.

And particularly I want to see a great extension of the district exhibits. Our friend and neighbour, Hyderabad, has taught us a

*Speech on the occasion of the Distribution of Awards
at the Dasara Exhibition, 1927.*

wonderful lesson of what can be done by cottage industries in the districts, and I shall not be content till the Mysore districts can put up exhibits as good as that from Hyderabad. For this purpose we need district exhibitions, taluk exhibitions and even village exhibitions.

14th Oct.
1927

We want them for another purpose too. The first step to improvement in agriculture is to learn the lesson of selection. When the raiyat learns that it pays him better to feed one good cow than two poor ones; when he learns to select his seed, his poultry, his fruit trees and his implements, we shall be one great step forward on the road of rural reconstruction. And the way to teach him is to make him see that it is worth while, and to offer rewards for the best of every class of produce. For this we need a whole chain of exhibitions, reaching from the village to the

*Speech on the occasion of the Distribution of Awards
at the Dasara Exhibition, 1927.*

14th Oct. taluk, and from the taluk to the district and
1927 culminating, I hope, in a Dasara Exhibition
here, which will show year by year that the
lesson is being learnt that only the best is
good enough in Mysore, and that each year's
best has got to be a little better than that of
the year before.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE
FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HAJI SIR
ISMAIL SAIT OUT-PATIENTS' DISPENSARY.

Haji Sir Ismail Sait, Dr. Usman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Many enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and good-will have reached me on the occasion of the celebration of my Silver Jubilee. One of the most touching has been the offer of Haji Sir Ismail Sait to commemorate the occasion by the erection of the building of which we are setting up the inscription stone to-day. 16th Oct. 1927

Wealth has its own responsibilities and obligations, and one of the noblest uses to which it can be put is the relief of human suffering. It is therefore with the very greatest pleasure that I have witnessed the numerous instances in which men of wealth in the districts have been coming forward with proposals for the erection of hospitals,

.

*Speech on the occasion of Laying the Foundation Stone
of the Haji Sir Ismail Sait Out-Patients' Dispensary.*

16th Oct. 1927 maternity centres, and other institutions for the benefit of their fellow-men, and especially of those who are suffering. There is endless scope for thus adding to the sum of human happiness.

Meanwhile, here, in the capital city, the Senior Surgeon has told us that we need further accommodation in this hospital, as well as in the hospital for women near by, and I feel sure that, if he had thought them within the range of practical politics, he would have added a demand for separate hospitals for separate branches of the healing art. I sincerely hope that the spirit and example of Haji Sir Ismail Sait, and the other philanthropists to whom I have referred, will continue to spread, and that the time may come when we shall see our ambitions fulfilled and a continual increase provided in the facilities

.

*Speech on the occasion of Laying the Foundation Stone
of the Haji Sir Ismail Sait Out-Patients' Dispensary.*

through which the devoted members of the 16th Oct.
medical service minister to the suffering poor. 1927

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in placing in position the inscription stone of the Haji Sir Ismail Sait Out-Patients' Dispensary, with the wish that it may be the source of endless comfort to those who resort to it.

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